VOL. I....NO. 77.

CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1865.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, Inaugurated.

THE WASHINGTON CONGRESS.

ACCUMENT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE TO CO . SIDER THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

ACCESTANCE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-MENT BY OREGON.

New York Market

COTTON FIFTY CENTS

GOLD 48

anauguration of the Governoo of Georgia.

MIRRIDGEVILLE, Pecember 14.—Governor Jun-EINE was inaugurated here at noon to-day. In his address to the Legislature he says there will hereafter be no conflict between the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Georgia, and that the laws of the United States will be supreme. He paid a handsome tribute to the good conduct of the negroes during the war, and says they must be thoroughly protected in person and property, and have the right to enter the Courts. They are the best working class, and their late owners the best employers in the world. He reviewed the condition of the State institutions, and says that even the light taxes will be burdensome, but hopes by a system of good management that the people may not suffer. At the close of the address Provisional Governor Johnson handed the great -oal of Georgia to Governor Jenuins, who took the oath, and was then declared by the President of the Senate the constitutional Governor

The Proceedings in Washington.

Washington, December 14 .- In the United States Senate this morning, Mr. Foors offered the usual resolutions of respect on the death of the late Senator Collamer, of Vormont, and several other Senators joined in paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The following are the Committee appointed by the House to take into consideration the condition of the so-called Confederate States : Messrs. Wash-BURNE, MORRELL, GRIDE, BINGHAM, CONCRLING, BOUTWILL, BLOW and ROGERS.

The House resolved that all papers which may be offered upon the condition of the so-called Confederacy, be referred without debate.

No members shall be admitted from any State or States until Congress shall declare such States, or either of them, entitled to representation. Several sulogies were delivered on the death of Senator Collamer.

Official information received at the State Department announced that Oregon has ratified the Constitutional Amendment.

Latest from New York.

New York, December 14.—Cotton firm. Sales Stores quiet. Gold 46.

The Sinking Fund.

ITS ORIGIN AND ADOPTION OF THE SYSTEM-ITS AP-PLICATION TO THE PAYMENT OF THE NATIONAL

A decidedly interesting paper, bearing the above title, was read by its author, Hon. F. A. CONKLING, before the Geographical and Statistical Society of New York, in session in Clinton Hall. In the absence of the President, Mr. Archipald Russell, the Vice-President, occupied the chair, and introduced the orator of the evoning to a select and highly appreciative assemblage.

Mr. Conkling prefaced his treatment of the subject by remarks on national debts in general. He considered it to be the duty of overy patriotic citizen to compress the burden within its narrowest limits, and provide for its immediate removal, as

limits, and provide for its immediate removal, as limits, and provide for its immediate removal, as each generation had sufficient labor to meet its own emergencies. Moreover, it being the wish of every property-holder to leave his heirs an unencumbered estate, each generation should pay the delts by it incurred.

Having alluded to the financial theories of the French encyclopedists. Didney Condenset and

Having alluded to the indicata theorem and others, the speaker adverted to the national debt of the United States. He seemed the assertion to the effect that it was a blessing, and stated that the people had resolved, by the next Presidential election, to read a lesson to those financiers who ciection, to read a lesson to those financiers who had sought to reduce such a theory to a practice. Having glancad at the financial condition of the country in the past, he proceeded to review the Origin and adoption of the sinking fund system, which had been first proposed by Earl Stanhope and subsequently carried out by Sir Robert Walpole. He considered that the adoption of that system would be the best means by which to extinguish a national debt, which he considered the greatest carse that conditrest upon a hand. If any example were required, continued Mr. Conkling, the right of England, whose rich men are the richest and whose paupers are the poerest, and who is gradually losing rank among nations, would farmish sufficient proof of the terrible effects of a constantly increasing national debt. would tarnish sufficient proof of the terrible effects of a constantly increasing national debt. This speaker then traced the progress of the adherence to the sinking fund system in this country, and neged its immediate adoption. In conclusion, he stated that, assuming that the sum total of the public debt would reach the amount of three thous and three hundred million dollars, the following propositions were incontrovertible:

following propositions were incontrovertible:
Thirty-three millions of dollars, annually invested and improved at the rate of six per cent, would extinguish the debt in thirty-three and one-third

years.
Sixty-six millions, annually invested and improved in the same manner, would achieve a like result in a little less than twenty-five years.
Ninety-nine millions, annually invested and improved as above, would be productive of similar effects in about eighteen and three-fourth years.
Thus, then, was the sinking system vindicated by plain facts and figures.

Thus, then, was the sinking system vindicated by plain facts and figures.

Mr. Conkling's remarks, to which a few lines cannot do justice, were listened to with marked atter out. At the conclusion of his address, Hon. C.P. Daly moved that the manuseries is doposited in the archives of the society, and a copy thereof handed to a committee for pub-

and a copy thereof handed to a committee lication; which suggestion was adopted. After an announcement to the effect that an address on "Cotton" would be delivered refore the organization by Edward A. Atkinson. Esq., of Boston, on Thursday evening next, an adjournment was hall. Foreign Intervention.

The gracular Gnothe seauton has ever been held

one of the pithiest pieces of wisdom handed down to us by antiquity. In a liberal English translation, these two Greek words are represented by the homely proverb, "Mind your own business." the nomely proverb, "Mand your own business.

But, like many other wise saws and ancient instances, it is no longer considered binding by our enlightened moderns. The maxim now seems to be, never mind your own affairs, but be sure to pry into your neighbors. We were forcibly struck with this, some time rego, when we saw a long letter of advice to the people of the United States, at the resolution was amended and passed—yeas at the resolution was amended and passed—year the resolution of the condition of the scattering for the appointment of a few sent to the condition of the Scatter which formed the so-called the resolution of the scattering for the appointment of a few sent to the condition of the Scatter which formed the so-called the resolution of the scattering for the appointment of the scattering for the specific condition of the scattering for the scat ter of advice to the people of the United Status, by John Steam Mich, M. P., the renowned English publicist, and harned writer of heavy, unreaclable books. That Mr. MILL should favor his ignorant transatlantic consins with the light of his wisdom, and suggest reforms and improvements in our national polite, is purfectly nowher we consider that Logland no longer after any seeps for healthous. Unlike Alexandra, needs not weep because there are no more work for him to campair. America is a fine missionary field, and when Mr. SUMNER shall have carried his twenty-five bills, and this Continent too shall lie at the great Reformer's feet, then Aethiopia (proper) will stretch out her hand, and we hope her Majes ty's Government will appoint Mr. Mill. envoy ex traordinary to the Court of Timeucroo; and we greatly err, if the learned gentleman will not find work sufficient in that promising field to occupy

him the remainder of his natural life. Not content with this high English authority, the "Loyal Publication Society" next saddles us with a long letter, written in first-rate Parisian French, by Monsieur DE GASPARIN, and addressed to the President of the United States; and not being quite sure that his Excellency studied his UNEXPECTED EXPLOSION IN THE CABINET AND Ollendorff in Greenville, Tenn., the Society considerately gets a Miss Many L. Boorn to translate the document into plain English, and places a copy of it on the desk of every Congressman and

We have not seen this letter, but from a synopsis of it in one of our New York French cotempo raries, the "Messager Franco-Americain," we learn that it contains a "profound discussion of the problems of the day on this side of the Atlantic. "The work of Mr. Lincoln," says M. DE GASPARIN to Mr. Jounson, "was war, and the abolition of slavery. This he glor ously accomplished. Your work, no less glorious, is the reorganization of the country, and the proclamation of the rights belonging to the freed negroes." Mr. Johnson, no doubt, is highly delighted to learn further, that the wisdom and firmness of his administration, thus far, had the sincere admiration of his French adviser. He says that "the authority of the President is greater than that of the Queen of England; but still, if the fate of the country depended upon the acts of a single man, the people of the United States would not be a free people. The will of the President, therefore, is subordinate to that of Congress; and it is important that the Congress that carried on the war should be the same that now arranges the terms of peace. Bebellion and slavery were one and the same thing; and rebellion, therefore, must have no hand in regulating the destinies of slavery."

All this is very clear to this French lecturer; so, also, that the very first step Congress must take, is to declare universal suffrage. But now arrises a serious difficulty in his mind. He says : "Qu'est-ce que le Congres? C'est le peuple represente?" What is Congress? The representatives of four thousand bales, at 50 cents per pound. Naval the people. The assembly at Washington has no other power, except what it holds from the people. Whatever it does or ordains, is in the name of the people. How, therefore, can it impose on the South a law which is objected to even at the North?" Our learned French logician merits some little credit for this much candorthe more, as he attempts no answer to this knotly

The political status of the South at this moment is not over-pleasant to contemplate, with Messrs. STEVENS, SUMNER, WADE, WILSON, &c., armed cap-a-pie with resolutions, bills and speeches, all tending in the same direction; but to see meddle some foreigners volunteering their advice, and heap gratuitous insult upon our devoted head, is a little too much for our over-taxed patience. Are there no grievances in England? What of the income tax, the poor rates, the oppressed miners of Cornwall, and the down-trodden, half-starved Laneashire factory hands? What of China and India, the Ionian Islands and Affghanistan? And what of Ireland? Of course, all is well over there. Until Mr. Millis' letter came over the seas in search of a proper field for his philanthropy, we had no idea of the happy condition of everything English -did not know that universal suffrage was part of the English Constitution.

The same might be objected to Monsieur DE GASPARIN, only he could give a much better excuse for his letter. He might say, true, we have a great many grievances in this happy empire, but as liberty of the press is not one of the Napoleonic ideas, I prefer to be discret, and hard my thunderbolts across the sea, where they will be at 1harmless to me.

der, graceful, with a very white skin, a good deat of color, large, limpid blue eyes, and an amazing head of light hair, which she wears in eight massive braids, wound round and round her head, forming a magnificent diadem of hair, such as very few women could match from their own resources. She is also said to be highly accomplished. She speaks all the principal tongues of Europe, and is particularly fond of the English Isnguage, which she speaks as perfectly as though it were her native dialect. She is an excellent musician, paints and draws extremely well, and is one of the boldest and most skillful horsewomen of Austria. She possesses a stud of very valuable horses, and a pack of splendid hounds; and she is said to take the warmest interest in the racing and hunting of all Europe, and to know by heart the names of the heroes of the turf, biped and quadraped, of all the countries of Europe

Congressional Proceedings.

Washington, December 12.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, offered a resolution which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, declaring that whereas there is to longer rebellion in the limits of the United States, therefore the privilege of the writ of habets corpus is restored in every State.

The resolution was amended and passed—yeas 31, mays 11.
The Senate then adjourned.
In the House the Speaker submitted a communication from the Governor of the bias cuclosing an Act of the General Assaulty is give of the repeal of the Act giving the communication for Virginia for the senaing of the new State of West Venetiti.

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It are Raymond presented the credentials of the matters clear from Tonnessee.

It is Savena objected, saying that the State of Tonnessee was not known to the Louise.

The Savenar covered the objection.

The Speaker overruled the objection.

In Speaker overruled the objection.

In Reymond said there were many facts connected with Tennessee, past and present, which commended its case to the early consideration of

commended its case of the House.

Several gentlemen wanted the Tennessee members at once admitted, lauding them for their justricitism during the war.

The House referred their credentials to the joint committee of fifteen on the condition of the late Confederate States, Yeas—125: neys—42.

A resolution was passed, inviting the members elect from Tennessee to occupy seats in the Hall of Representatives, pending the decision of their case. The House then adjourned.

[From the New York Time of December 11.] THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

ALLEGED ENORMOUS FRAUDS BY THE OFFICERS OF THE ORGANIZATIO.

It is manifestly all up with the junta which styles itself the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood. The brethren in high places, having accumulated a vast fund, amounting, it is said to more than \$1,000,000 now in the trensure, have fallen to fighting over the distribution of the money and the

January next, and for the expulsion, by that body in the treasury, have fallen to fight ing over the distribution of the money and the management of the Fenian movement in movement in distribution of the money and the management of the Fenian movement in the treasure of the Cabinet have been concerned in stupendous frauda upon the treasury, and that to those fraura the origin of the secresion movement in the Eurobean dark of the secretary of the treasury, and that to those fraura the origin of the secretary of the secresion movement in the Derberhood mark the treasury, and that to those fraura the origin of the secresion movement in the Derberhood mark the treasury, and that to those fraura the origin of the secresion movement in the Derberhood mark the treasury, and that to those fraura the origin of the secresion movement in the Derberhood mark the treasury, and that to those fraura the origin of the secresion movement in the Derberhood mark the standard the secretary of the the selection of liberating their native sie, to insigh, fearth size a large and the secretary of the secresion becomes the secretary of the secresion of the secretary of the terreship that the contributions which the secretary of the secretary of the freship the secretary of the secretar by a confirmed agent of the I. R.; having unconstitutionally refused to lodge in the hands of the by a confirmed agent of the I. R.; having anconstitutionally refused to lodge in the hands of the general treasurer, as heretofore, the greater portion of the money received for society purposos since the Philadelphia Congress; having refused, from time to time, to lay communications from the I. R. anthorities before the President of the Senate, as required by the constitution, and having read said communications in open meetings at No. 814 Broadway, mentioning the proper name of the C. E. of I. R., and thus endangering his safety; having wastefully expended a large amount of money by paying an immense rent, eighteen months in advance, for a mansion on Union Square, and lodging another large sum for the same period to provide against damages to the said building, thus depriving the Fenian Brotherhood for a year and a half of the use of money which is seriously needed for Irish revolutionary parposes; having aided the Sceretary of the Treasury in malfeasance; having arbitrarily menaced the recreatry of War, and threatened to remove him if he should report to or communications with the Sangte on lusiness of his ened to remove him if he should report to or com-municate with the Senate on business of his department; having calumniated, by writing and otherwise, the C. E of the I. R.; having made in-thanmatory addresses to meetings of Feniaus in this city, inciting them to violence against the Senate of the Feniau Brotherhood, and to viola-

Senate of the Feman Brotherhood, and to violation and overthrow of the constitution in other regards; having impeded the progress of the legitimate business of the association in refusing to the Senate for the translation and the senate for the translation of the senate for the dearthmat, such appropriation to approve the house. Copies of these centres, red copies of charges against Services kalend, were sent to Messrs. Only these grant for his and the for gentlemen omitted to active them, and the for Senators on Saturday, therefore, proceeded to the trial, and having local the accused gailty formally deposed that from calley, and then one of their own number.

eightern years, has been impeded in the perfection of his plans for immediace action by the imbectifty and the dishonesty of men in whom we had, unfortunately, reposed our confidence.

The Secretary of the Treasury refuses an investigation of his books. We are prevented from inquiring une the expenditure of those moneys which you had contributed to further the cause of your country. An amount of money had been appropriated to the War Department; but, when a portion was called for, to buy arms and material of war, the money was refused, although it was stated that "staall amounts would be given to meet current expenses." And yet there were funds wherewith a palace was hired, eighteen months' rent paid in advance, a large sum deposited in the hands of the owner as security for possible damages to his premises, and locked up in his hands until 1867. Samptaous sleeping rooms have been fitted up, and elegant furniture patchased for several thousand dollars more, for the accommodation not merely of the machinery necessary to our government, but also for the machinery necessary to our government, but also for the ne-of a crowd of useless, and, in some cases, even damerous hangers on whose names have never brea presented to your Senate for confirmation.

We shall ask you to look at farts—to listen to the

have hever been presented to your Senate for confirmation.

We sixed ask you to look at facts—to listen to the trush. We ask of you to support the fan whose appointment to the direction of military many was halled by all of you as a pledge that business was meant, and that we were to longer to remain mactive while our brethren at home were lying in a British dungeon, awaiting their sammons to the scaffold.

All remittances of moneya for the purposes of the Fenian Eroherhood should be made in drafts payable to the order of the Treasurer, Patrick O'Rourke, and be directed to Box No. 5141 Postoffice, New York. An account of the amount of memory forwarded by each Circle, since the date of the Philadelphia Congress, should be sent by the Treasurer of the Circle to the address of the Treasurer in New York, as above. The names of those members who have paid the "final call" should also be sent on, in order that such members may receive the bonds therefor, when properly signed and issued.

We remain, Brothers, you a inf aternity.

Sacel.
We remain, Brothers, you a in f aternity,
JAMES GIBBONS, Philadelphia, Penn.
P. BANNON, Louisville, Ky.
J. W. FITZGERALD, Cincinnati, Ohio.
W. SULLIVAN, Tillin, Ohio.
P. O'ROURKE, New York City.
WILLIAM FLEMING, Troy, N. Y.
EDWARD L. CARY, New York City.
PATRICK J. MEEHAN, New York City.
MICHAEL SCANLAN, Chicap, III.
W. R. ROBERTS, New York City.
Members of the Scante of the Fenian Brotherhood.

PRESIDENT JOHN O'MAHONEY,

while the trial was in progress, was not idly smoking his choice. Havana at the palatial mansion of the Cabinet in Union Square; on the contrary, he was in busy correspondence with the members of the late Philadelphia Congress, preparing for the reassembling of that body in this city on the 2d of January next, and for the expulsion, by that body, of the ten Senators whose names are attached to the foregoing address. Colonel O'Mahoney and his party of ins, or the enterprising gentlemen who are transacting business in the name of an Irish Republic, at Union Square, distinctly charge that one of the ten malcontent Senators recently loaned \$180,000 of the Fenian Brotherhood's funds, and that the Brotherhood have neither security for this large sum of money nor any positive proof

James Stevens, the Head Centre of Fenianism in Ireland.

Another count in the indictment against the ten malcontents is that they have employed a reporter who is attached to a merang journal, and are paying bim a princely salary to write in their interest and in opposition to the American Fenian President and Cabinet, and to this circumstance they attribute the whirl which was editorially made by a newspaper on Saturday morning.

These alleged facts are to be used in the Congress by President O'Mahoney & Co. against the ten Senators who have presumed to heard that official in his lair, and O'Mahoney thinks, with the proofs that are in the hands of the Cabinet, a seal of infamy may be stamped upon the brows of the ten, and their ignominous expulsion from Fenian circles may be effected.

The Cabinet more than hint that the agent whom they dispatched to Ireland to propagate Fenianism, and speak encouraging words to the Fenian there, sold out to the British Government, and was bribed to disclose to English detective officers the Fenian Brotherhood's plans, and that his disclosures led to the apprehension of Stevens, and the supprecision of the Fenian newspaper organ, The People. This charge also and that his disclosures led to the apprehension of Stevens, and the suppression of the Fenian newspaper organ. The People. This charge also is to be sustained, if possible, before the Congress in January next, and the inquiry is to be pressed as to how much British gold the alleged apostate pocketed. The Cabinet will also arraign the ten malcontent Senators for circulating subscription papers, and promising to utter bonds of the Irish Republic without authority, and for collecting \$68,000 from Irish men and women in the rural districts, not a dollar of which, say the Cabinet, has been deposited in the general treasury.

has been deposited in the general reasony.

At the Congress, it is said, the ten accused Senators will ask under whose authority the Union-square people have begged upward of \$1,000,000 from their fellow-countrymen, and to what uses they intend to apply this gigantic fund. They will want to know who authorized the leasing of the President's headquarters, at a rent of \$18,000 for eighteen months, and who bade them pledge \$5000 to keen the manision in renair, and why they \$5000 to keep the mansion in repair, and why they agreed to expend \$5000 more in filling the house with huminous ferniture? The ten will likewise agreet of exp.

with huminous formiture? The ten will likewise with huminous formiture? The ten will likewise with huminous formiture? The ten will likewise ask what, during the late war, were the efficiations often and immediate in its action in all diseases of the present Secretary of the Fenian Treasury, and whether in was the rebel Gen. Price's lighted and thinself an active rebel. And the American people, in turn, may ask whether the Fenian scheme, from beganning to end, is not the most anchors innostition that was ever perpetrated anchors innostition that was ever perpetrated anchors innostition that was ever perpetrated anchors in high states.

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Mn. G. H. Wood writes to the Pharmaceutical Journal: "A very entions toy is now being said in Paris under the name of 'Pharaoh's Serpent. As this toy really constitutes an interesting chemical experiment, perhaps an account of it may recove interesting to your readers. It consists of a little cone of the foil, containing a white powder, about an inch in height, and resembling a pastific.

See Residence in the standard Works of Medicine. Physiciana phase notice—I make no secret of interesting to your readers. Physiciana phase notice—I make no secret of interesting to your readers. Physiciana phase notice—I make no secret of interesting to your readers. of althory and Kalian, but the generacin ontited to notice them, and the art Somore on Satincley, therefore, proceeded to the frial, and
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New Yorks, December 7, 1985.

To the Members of the Fenian Brotherhood:

Sinxite Giammar, Fenns Baorimannono,
New Yorks, December 7, 1985.

To the Members of the Fenian Brotherhood:

Biorinans-However painal t e accompanying resolution may be (the bond resolutions already published
in the Herial way to make the product of the proposition of the proposition and the process of the proposition and the process of the proposition and the process of the process of the proposition and the process of the proposition and the process of the process of the proposition and the process of the process of the proposition and the process of the process of

Something Worth Knowing. [From the Boston Post, December 1.]

The wonderful success and almost incredible profitableness of the File manufacture in this coun-try is known only to the lucky holders of stock in the few companies which enjoy a sort of monopoly try is known only to the lucky holders of stock in the few companies which enjoy a sort of monopoly in the business. In fact very few people unconnected with mechanical branches of industry can possibly form any estimate of the extent to which Files are used, and what an important item this article forms both in the lists of manufactures and importations. It may be a piece of interesting information to state that no less than from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 worth of Files are annually imported into the United States, and from \$5,000,000 to \$5,000,000 worth annually manufactured here, and yet this supply, as large as it may appear, does not exceed, and indeed often fails to satisfy the demand. The want of skilled labor in this branch of industry, both here and in Europe, is so great that it taxes the utmost energies of the manufacturers to supply the constantly increasing domands of the frade, and also done to exceed a file of severy best make and quality to last a good workman one single day, and but few files, in fact, last so long. It may be added that some of the large iron works, as well as the government and railroad machine-shops, use from \$50,000 to \$100,000 worth of tiles each per annum. This will explain the enormous consumption of files, and sufficiently answers the inquiry, what becomes of them all? The system of recruiting files is practiced to some extent. But here again the want of skilled labor is encountered, and occasions the same difficulty as in the primary manufacture—the same process having to be pursued in recruiting as in making a new file; and the high price charged, together with the fact that the files are lessened in weight and the tempor of the steel destroyed, renders the process by no means so economical as it would at first appear.

price charged, together with the fact that the files are lessened in weight and the temper of the steel destroyed, renders the process by no means so economical as it would at first appear.

While the Whipple File Company, of Providence, pursues the noiseless tenor of its way, and divides quietly among its stockholders sixty or eighty per cent. per annum from its profits on the manufacture of files, another company, in New York—the Russell File Company—is doing as neat a thing for the fortunate who hold its shares, by recruiting and remanufacturing the tons of worn-out and useless files which, otherwise, would be thrown aside as "scrap" steel. By a process exclusively in the possession of the company, partly patented and partly secret, old files are renewed, and made in all respects equal to new, in a very few minutes and at comparatively trifling expense. As many as eight hundred dozen files have been renovated in a single day by this process, and with a force of only fifty men. This statement would seem incredible if it were not vouched for by trustworthy men who have witnessed the operations of the company. Whether this process be a profitable one or not, may easily be inferred from the fact that, after only three or four months' work, the company has paid the neat little dividend of ten per cent. on its capital, besides retaining on hand a surplus sufficient to guarantee a dividend of twice ton per cent. in March, when the next quarterly dividend will be payable. There certainly would appear to be some virtue in old files, if their renovation can be made to pay as well as is indicated by the success of the Russell File Company. The results of its secret process reminds one of the rejuvenating machine which, out of such poor materials as an octogenarian, could make a vigorous young man, and have stock enough left to make a small dog!

printion. This being done, no party, North or South, can ever open the question for the ratification of such an amendment. It is an implied declaration that both the States and the nation hold all their resources exclusively to pay the delay.

claration that both the States and the nation hold all their resources exclusively to pay the debt of the Union contracted in its defence.

Its ratification will be an express and solemn condemnation, by all the people of all the States, of treason and secession. The third and last amendment declares that the Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper to secure to all persons, without distinction, in every State of the Union, equal protection in their rights of life, liberty and property. This is intended to secure equal personal, not political, rights to all persons, without distinction, in every State which is a part of the Republic. It is a healing measure, and a measure of security for the future against the calamities and crimes of the past.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Buchu.

la a Certain and Safe Bemedy, pleasant in taste and It a Certain and Sale Remedy, picasant in taste and odor, and immediate in its action in all diseases of the limiter and Kinneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Female Com-plaints, Organic Weakness, Obstraction of Urine, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, in every form, whether existing in male or female, and no matter of how long standing.